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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt louse and Willard's Hotel,

The plurality of President McKinley i Wisconsin is 106,002, nevertheless the week before the election the Bryan national committee had the State on its doubtful list.

By the way, what has become of James Creelman, who elected Mr. Bryan so largefrequently in the New York Did he go out in the darkness night of Nov. 6 never to reappear?

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that print paper can be made of the hulls of cotton seed at one-half the cost of wood pulp. Experience may cut down this difference, but that white paper can be made of such material is a most important dis-

Chicago exchange who are under obligation to furnish a young man named Philof thousands of bushels of No vember corn for about 36 cents when the price is close to 50, Thanksgiving can afford no pleasant anticipation.

he county of St. Louis the vote nd that of 1900 are relatively the same, while in the city of St. Louis, under the Nesbit law, similar to the Goebel law, the Republicans lost 10,000 votes, which the Globe-Democrat fairly assumes were

In the State of Arkansas Mr. Bryan re ceived 29,000 less votes this year and M McKinley 7,000 more than in 1896-a Bryan loss of 36,000, which is equivalent to a loss of over 100,000 in Indiana. This result, like the voting in other Southern States, goes to prove how little interest the South took in Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

There are few people in this part of Indiana in favor of the ship-subsidy bill, and it is doubtful if it is different elsewhere in the central West. One objection to the Senate bill is that it is not broad enough, since its beneficiaries are confined to a haif dozen shipbuilding and owning companies on the Atlantic coast, and to ships sailing from Atlantic ports.

It has been given out that quite a number of prominent Democrats in this State will go to the Bryan banquet soon to be given in Lincoln. If some of the distinguished gentlemen named attend it will be because they regard it as a farewell to Mr. Bryan as leader. One of those named as intending to go declared a few days ago that the Democratic party "had got rid of Bryan and his heresies."

If any part of the gabble about Councilman Higgins and his friends is true, they are finding fault with Judge Alford for what they are alleged to denounce as the hastening of the trial. It may be said that if the friends of the condemned man are finding fault, the public generally is comthe judge for his businesslike methods in directing the trial and in keeping the jury together until the verdict was rendered

There is no justice in the proposition of the promoters of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad to give the city its stock for a subsidy taken from taxpayers. The subsidy would be a loan forced from taxpayers -a taking of their property by the votes largely of those who are not taxed. This being the case, the stock should be given to the taxpayers personally from whom the money will likely be taken against

It is reported that a woman's temperance organization in the northern part of the State has devised a plan for checking the liquor traffic by heavily fining those who sell anything but absolutely pure liquors. be put into operation create something of a stir in the business. These women, however, mistake in asking Congress to enforce their scheme by law, because the regulation of the purity of liquors or of other articles sold under State regulation is exclusively a function of the State.

It is most sincerely hoped that the report that the representatives of the powers a preliminary treaty with that government governments interested. Such action is important because the Chinese had good reason to believe that the jealousies and differences of opinion on the part of action that would bring them to terms.

governments of the world can act together in such case as that of China, they empire and a long period of warfare which would interrupt trade and bring loss in life and treasure to the different nations.

THEORY AND FACT.

Not long since a distinguished clergyman bearing a name inherited from the great pioneers of the textile industry in Massachusetts made an address to the New York clared that he believed the aggregations of wealth called trusts involved "the most imminent danger to the rights and liberties of the American people." In advocating publicity as the remedy for trusts the Bishop of Massachusetts said:

Light and action-heroic action! There are men to-day waiting and wanting to act, to throw off the shackles of the modern bandit; but they dare not alone; their trusts are too great. What is wanted is a group of men high in position, great in power,

The New York Times, taking the remarks

quoted as a text, proceeds to point out some of the depredations of the "modern bandit," to which many who listened could testify from sad experience. Some of the Bishop's auditors had invested their good money, says the Times, in the preferred stock of the Cordage bandit. On every \$1,000 invested they had paid an assessment of \$320, and now, for a cash investment of \$1,320, they held securities worth \$115. Many of his auditors could have given the prelate their experience with the Tack bandit, which had been twice foreclosed; with the United States Book Trust, the Wall Paper Trust, the Grocery Trust, the Linseed Oil lions of money have been expended on would-be bandits because, after excessive capitalization, they failed, doing nothing but losing the money of overconfident in-

The foregoing is the history of some of the older bandits who went into the conspiracy to rob the people of their rights and liberties years ago; but, to show that the later bandits have not been more successful, the Times quotes from a recent article in the Financial Chronicle, showing that the combinations which have been made during the past four years have not been more fortunate in the role of bandit. A portion of the quotation from the Chronicle is as follows:

Our list embraces in all thirty-two companies, with an aggregate capitalization as at first issued or since increased of about For those unfortunate "bears" on the \$700,000,000, an amount not insignificant even in view of the more recent development on similar lines. At least half of these companies, it is probably safe to say, were expected more or less confidently to dominate their respective trades. Yet, as a matter of fact, few of them have been able alone to maintain at all fully the position they first occupied, and in a number of instances profits became so unsatisfactory that reorganization and a greater consolidation with Louis Globe-Democrat shows a view to reducing still further the competition-old and new-have been recently effected and a fresh start made, the outcome of which is yet to be determined.

The mistake of the Bishop and others

who moralize regarding aggregations of

capital called trusts is that they assume that all the companies organized in recent years have become successful bandits and are robbing the American people of their rights and liberties by monopolizing the great industries and making exorbitant prices. They read the assumptions of the orists and mistake them for facts, because they are issued by respectable publishing houses or appear in reputable periodicals. Indeed, there is reason to fear that many excellent men have not yet discovered that certain yellow newspapers which have assailed trusts are so sparing in their use of the truth that men of the world never take the trouble to refute their misstatements. There are combinations that are harmful and which should be dealt with by law. Publicity, meaning the publishing of the reports of corporations, is believed by many to be the remedy for combinations which attempt to be monopolies. To such the law can be made to apply; but one fact must not be lost sight of, and that is that many aggregations of capital are of advantage to consumers, and that such combinations should not be treated as bandits.

THE SUGAR PROBLEM.

For years national and state governments and agricultural oganizations have labored without cessation to induce the American farmer to engage in the cultivation of sugar beets, to the end that we may make our own sugar. It is difficult to say how much progress has been made, but thus far the growing of sugar beets is not commensurate with the efforts made to persuade the American farmer to drop machine farming and such crops as corn and wheat for the hard and back-aching work of cultivating sugar beets. In Nebraska and California a number of sugar-beet industries have been started, and here and there wide apart, some sort of beginning has been made in announcement, to say the least. A beginning has been made in this State at two or three points, but it has not passed beyond the elementary experimental stage.

But just as we are getting ready to experiment in earnest with beet-sugar production, by the fortune of war and diplomacy, the United States has come into control of the most important cane-producing regions in the world-Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. True, Cuba, the greatest cane-sugar-producing country the world, will be an independent government if the people have the character and intelligence to support it; still, the products of Cuba will seek the United States as a natural market. Indeed, with the beet-sugar producers crowding the markets of Europe, Cuba's sugar must come hither. For years the sugars of Hawall have come to this country free of duty. which has greatly stimulated the production. Porto Rico is a steady grower of sugar, while the Philippines, under favorable conditions, can furnish large quantities of sugar. An Englishman who is in charge of the sugar estates of the Colonial Company in the West Indies and in Guiana predicts that with these cane-growing possessions and the growing of beet sugar at home the time is not far distant when the United States will make more sugar than it

This prediction is based upon the assumption that with the free importation of cane sugars from our insular possessions on the dispatch boat Kanawha, the sec Concert of action by the powers is essen- we can produce cane sugar in large quanti-

tial for its moral effect. If the important | ties. There is reason to believe that those who have fully considered the matter have no idea that when admitting the sugar of the islands free, as we now do the sugar of Hawaii, the beet-sugar industry can be extended so as to be an important factor in the supply. In 1889 Congress tried the experiment of stimulating the sugar industry by paying a bounty. The Congress of 1894 repealed the bounty, but imposed duty on sugar large enough to be protective, and the duty was increased by the Dingley law. Thus for more than a decade the beet-sugar industry has had the advantage of a bounty or a tariff of between 75 and 100 per cent., yet it may be said to have scarcely made a start, while the tin-plate industry, protected in much less degree, at the same time has come to supply the home market. There is no possibility of a beet-sugar industry being successful in this country without a high tariff or a bounty. Consequently, before long Congress will be forced to consider the question of taxing the sugars of gator, upon being grabbed by one leg, our Spanish acquisitions, including those of Cuba, to foster a project which the negro's cranium as to unfold before his American farmer has received with but languid interest and little faith.

that Senator Hanna and Representative Burton, of Cleveland, may come into collision with their respective measures. Mr. Hanna is for the ship-subsidy bill, while Mr. Burton is bent on a river and harbor appropriation bill. The river and harbor appropriation bill is one to which a large quantity of practical reform can be applied with great advantage to the treasury and public morals. There seems to be a general impression that whatever a community can get out of the federal treasury is so much gain, regardless of the object to which the money may be devoted. Because of this sentiment millions on mil-Trust, the Whisky Trust, and other bandits | streams which were not intended for rivers that have a history of heavy losses and lit- and which could not have any traffic if depended on in a certain river. The enthat the width of the river would be reduced to eighteen inches. About a quarter of the money in river and harbor appropriation bills is wasted on works that are of no national importance and on streams which have not enough water to float a bark canoe. The great waterways alone should have the support of Congress.

The Journal does not know who is behind the movement in Kokomo to enforce a senseless observance of Sunday laws, but it does know that if those who desire a lawless Sunday are instrumental in compelling such a nonsensical regulation as permitting bakers to sell bread, but forbidding them to sell cake and pie, they may be regarded as being very smart. On the by those who are the zealous friends of a decently observed Sunday they are pursuing the surest course to defeat their purpose. In a few weeks it is most probable that Kokomo will have a much more desecrated Sabbath than it had when the present method was resorted to.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Collector's Dilemma

She opes the letter-scans the cheque with sad and puzzled look-and muses: "Now, shall I buy-the candlestick or book?"

Wholesale Trophy Capture. "Adelaide Skiggs has more lovely china and silver than any woman I know." "Of course; she belongs to seven cuchre clubs,

and sometimes plays twice a day." Benefits of Intellectual Contact. "Did you have an interesting literary club

"Oh, yes; every woman there was working on a new pattern of Battenberg lace." Alert and Expectant.

"Here's a photograph of those literary celebrities taken after that big dinner." "Yes; for intellectual interest, however, I'd like to see a picture of them taken before the

Rapid Transit Returns. "I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for

man and then, in a day or two, asking him to do me one."

before his gratitude gets a chance to cool.'

NO MISMANAGEMENT.

Answer to Charges Against One of the

Whisky Combinations. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26 .- An answer was filled in the Court of Chancery this afternoon by the defendants in the suit of Henry I. Dittman and Kalman Haas against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company and others. The suit of Dittman & Haas was brought to have the Court of Chancery dissolve the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse pany, one of the constituent companies of the Distilling Company of America. In the bill of the complainants it was alleged that the Kentucky company was being mismanaged in the interest of the Distilling Company of America and the other companies who make up that concern. The answer denies that there has been any mismanagement and states the fact to be that the Kentucky company is operated by a separate board of directors, that is in a prosperous condition and that its profits for the year ending June 30, 1900,

was \$1,110,330.99, and that the profit would have been greater if the company had had a larger working capital. The answer states that it was in order to nerease the working capital that no dividend was declared for the past year. It is stated that the passing of the dividend was agreed to at the annual meeting of the stockholders and that the stock repreper cent. of the company's capital. It is nied that the defendants had entered \$5,000,000 mortgage on all of the property of the Kentucky company for the benefit of the stockholders of the Distilling Company of America. It is admitted that a part of the property of the Kentucky comthe benefit of the Kentucky company alone and that only \$1,500,000 of the mortgage bonds had been issued and that these are edged as security for a loan of \$500,000 obtained by the Kentucky company for that company's sole use. The answer shows the profits and losses of the constitutent companies of the Distilling Company of America for the period ending

Profits-Hannis Distilling Company, \$126,-689.79: Standard Distilling and Distributng Company, \$141,545.32; Spirits Distributing Company, \$40,874.58; Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, \$1,110,330.98. Losses-American Spirits Manufacturing Company, \$22,226.91.

Secretary Root En Route Home. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 26.-Secreary of War Root, accompanied by General Wood, arrived here early this morning retary leaving for Washington at 10:20

AN INTELLIGENT LETTER GIVING AN IDEA OF CONDITIONS.

Sergt. Foster C. Shirley Tells of Many Skirmishes-The Backbone of the Insurrection.

Foster C. Shirley, sergeant of Company A, Forty-fourth Infantry, and son of J. A. Shirley, a real-estate and insurance man at 142 North Pennsylvania street, in a letter to his father from Hilingos, Philippine

"Apropos of the Philippine question, I am reminded of a Louisiana darkey who was prevailed upon to drag a dormant alligator out of the sand, upon the assurance that the reptile was dead. The alliplanted his tall with such force against the vision all the stars of heavens, whereupon, after recovering from a temporary condition of mental aberration, the darkey ex-It is a part of the Washington gossip claimed, 'Golly boss, that 'gatah may be dead all rite nuff, but sho's you ah bo'n he de mostest libliest corpse what eber I seed.' So with the insurrection here.

"Upon arriving in the Philippines, ten months ago, and being assigned to Negros Volunteer Infantry, were quite prepared to the insurrection was a thing of the past. All over the beautiful island plantations were under cultivation, sugar mills in operation, commerce in general flourishing, and every one of the hospitable people presenting a happy, prosperous appearance. A | commercial advantages that have been excivil government had been established, the natives choosing their own officials, seem-So soon after the election even a Demo- that have a history of heavy losses and hit attaining. There is at present very little they were navigable. A good story is intoxication. They are not yet sufficiently labor-saving machinery in use here. The John Koch, E. P. Barry, M. T. Collins and intoxication. campaign of 1904. Give us a rest for a few several years ago for the purpose of con- told of a congressman who asked the chief civilized for these corrolaries of Ameritrolling the market, but they were only engineer if he could not make a report to can politics. I will state here that I have ing value, to the natives, to about \$3.15 the effect that six feet of water could be seen only one drunken native during my ten months in the islands-and he was given whisky as a joke by the soldiers. The gineer replied that he could make such a lantive 'veno,' which they consume in large quantities without serious effects, will, as expressed by a man of the company, cause a man to throw stones at his own grandmother.

LIKE A SUMMER OUTING.

"Soldiering on Negros was like a summer outing with the exception of a few expeditions against the Ladrones, who are simply native outlaws preying alike on whites and natives, and it was not until we and the harbors that have a large traffic | reached Tacloban, Leyte, early in April that we realized the true condition of affairs. Negros is the only island in the archipelago, not even excepting Luzon, that was wholly subjugated by the Americans. We found Leyte almost entirely in the hands of the insurrectos, a strong force of well-armed men under General Mozica (Mohickey) occupying an almost invulnerable position at La Passe, near the center of the island, and our troops occupying only as much territory as they could shoot over at a few coast towns. Sentries on post were attacked almost nightly by bolo men and the companies forced to turn out on an average of once a week to repel an attack. I learned from natives and others that this island had never been entirely conquered by the Spaniards, who contented themselves with holding a few coast towns, never penetrating into the interior, and occasionally suffering the massacre of a whole company. After two days' stay at Tacloban we started overland to Dulag as a preliminary to a general movement against Mozica. Every few miles along the road we found well-built breastworks protected by home-made cannon, from which were shot slugs, scrap iron and other small missiles, the cannon and breastworks being always concealed by foliage. the artificial blending with the natural in such a way as to make detection from the front impossible. The natives when driven from one set of breastworks would retreat to another, and thus were we harassed all along the twenty miles of our trip. On the 26th of April Company I, Twenty-third regulars, Companies A and D of the Forty-

fourth Volunteers and one company of the Forty-third Volunteers left Dulag to attack General Mozica. PLAN OF ATTACK. attack from four sides. Pursuant to this plan Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, to which twenty-seven men, including my self, were temporarily attached, separated from the others and started on our arduous trip to La Passe. From 4 a. m. until 2 p. m. we forced our way through dense underbrush and gullies, over high mountains and, for want of better paths, up the beds of rivers that made their way noisily down the mountains, curving, and turning, and writhing, and twisting until its course presented the appearance of a lineal biography of a New York politician. Over the flat, slippery stones we floundered and stumbled until, as a member of the company remarked, 'we looked like a school of feebleminded catfish playing blind man's buff. "No, nor I; I'd ask him right straight off, About 2 p. m. we were startled by the sound of heavy firing in front, which Major Andrews supposed was the result of an attack on the fort by one or more of the other companies. He hurried us forward enly to learn that the firing was directed at us, the other companies not having apreared as yet. Our charge on the fort resulted in the death of Sergeant Laws, a corporal and four privates of the Twentythird company and as many more wounded The bravery of the Twenty-third men, all seasoned regulars, was all that could be desired. We were forced to retreat down the mountain with our dead and wounded. After about one hour we met the other companies coming, so we returned with them after leaving our dead and wounded under guard. We took the place after about two hours of hard fighting and killing many insurrectos. All of us were highly complimented by Major Andrews, of the regular army. Lieutenant Buchanan, of Columbus, Ind., commanding Company D. was especially commended for bravery and judgment. We had not succeeded in canturing General Mozica, the Aguinaldo of Levte island, as he and his higher officers escaped when they found that defeat was

inevitable. Although my account of the above is lacking in detail, it was the most important engagement of several months. A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT. "We left Dulag on the 25th of May, after several little brushes with the enemy, for Hillingos, where we are now stationed. In an engagement at this place about a week before we came Company I, of the Twentythird, and two companies of the Fortythird Infantry, assisted by a gunboat, killed not less than two hundred insurrectos and captured forty, whom we now hold. The holes through the walls of the grand old stone monastery, where we are now quartered, are evidences of the heavy cannonading to which the natives sented at the meeting was more than 95 | were subjected. Upon our arrival here the pretty city of Hilingos was full of friendly (?) natives, about ten thousand in all. into an unlawful combination to place a who were very hospitable and pleasant, and our stay here seemed destined to be pleasant and uneventful until the 24th of June, when Sergeant Hampton and Private Booth were boloed while unarmed 5,000,000 mortgage was contemplated on and in swimming, not one-half mile from barracks. This was a signal for a wholepany, but it is claimed that it was for | sale killing of natives by the men of the company. The death of our two men was evidently premeditated, as we found that all of the women and children and nearly all of the men had left town some tim previously. This was the beginning of a series of annoyances on the part of the enemy, firing on sentries and small parties, and even one very determined attack by land and sea of a large force of riflemen, bolomen and horsemen, including three large sailboats manned with small cannon. We repulsed them with no loss to us. Aug. 18 our first sergeant, Charles O. Fort, of Fortville, Ind., was shot from ambush through the right lung. He is convalescing nicely now, but at first small ones were entertained of his recovery. Only a rugged constitution and a cast-iron nerve pulled him through.

KILLED A GENERAL "Sept. 18 a detachment of our company had the good fortune to kill General Flor de Lis, second in command of this island. and two days later we discovered and de- be returned to his regiment.

stroyed his stronghold, killing about twen-ty insurrectos. General Flor de Lis was uried by our prisoners, ex-members of his band, according to the rites of the Catholic

Church, amid much weeping on their part cated on nearly every island of the group, and to the best of my observation, coupled with information received from various correspondents on other islands, our mil itary forces are inadequate to accompl much more than just the holding of the territory actually occupied, and that only at the price of eternal vigliance. Nor does there seem to be any present solution o the difficulty. The native is scantily clad, wears no shoes and speeds over the mountains like a mountain goat, a handkerchief full of rice sufficing for rations for a week. The white soldier, on the contrary, is handicapped by the necessities demanded by our higher civilization, and is much the native's inferior in point of speed and knowledge of the country over which the ipino has roamed for years. They sally forth in bands, harassing and killing small bodies of Americans, only to hide their guns or bolos at the approach of large bodies and immediately become 'much amego,' as suave and smiling as our beoved Mayor Taggart. A Filipino who falls nto our hands is treated as a prisoner of war, while an American soldier captured by them is, almost without exception, killed in a manner as fiendish as Malay ingenuity can devise. The insurrectos are supplied with money coerced from noncombatants, and their innate love of a nomadic exist ence makes the life of an insurrecto very

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIVES. "With so many able men hunting a solution of our troubles here, it would, of course, be presumption for me to attempt one, but it seems that the happy condition of affairs on Negros island would indicate that co-operation with intelligent, loyal natives, of whom there are a few in each locality, would solve a great, if not our Island, we of Company A. Forty-fourth greatest, difficulty-that of being able to distinguish between friend and enemy. On Negros island there is a force of wellarmed and drilled native police, who have proved their loyalty and efficiency in many a hard-fought battle with ladrones and insurrectos.

"Too much has been said by competent writers of the money-making opportunities of the islands for it to be discussed by me, but I have seen no statements of the aggerated. There undoubtedly is, and will be for years to come, unexcelled chances for the thrifty, enterprising young Ameringly with a clear understanding of Amer- | ican to build up a fortune from the natural can institutions and ideas, and the elec- advantages of the country, which the lack of ambition and aggressiveness on the part cents per day, which is equal in purchasper day in the States. I would not, however, advise anyone at present to come here, as the natives have an effectionate habit of separating a man's head from his shoulders with a bolo. Manila, which is safe enough, has already enough soldiers of fortune to make it unwise for more to follow unless abundantly supplied with capital until such time as one can travel with safety into the interior. A knowledge of Spanish is almost an essential requisite. but can be learned in a year by one of average intelligence.

SYMPATHIZERS AT HOME. "I will conclude by touching upon subject to which I attached little importance while in the States, but which here assumes mammoth proportions, viz.: the encouragement and stimulus given the rebels by sympathizers at home, some cf of political aggrandizement. The ignorant, a change of administration in the States signifies a change of policy; and that if they can hold out until their 'grand amego' (Bryan), whom they regard second only to Aguinaldo, is in power, the islands will be turned over to them. To be sure, they are unable to appreciate the fact that we are working to their ultimate best interests, even if also to our own, and resist us with all the means in their power; but should a drowning dog be left to his fate simply because he bites the hand that is We acquired these islands from Spain, whose title to them was the same as our title to the thirteen original States, in a perfectly straightforward manner, both legally and morally; and every instinct of reason, self-interest, equity and justice demands that we retain them, even if assailed from within and without; and go our duty by a people to whom happiness and prosperity have been denied by centuries of oppression. The people are not at present striving together with one aim and one hope, but there are numerous tribes of half-civilized savages, who, although not entirely nomadic, live only to war upon and despoil each other. Manila and a few other towns, the only exceptions, were dominated by greedy friars, Oriental traders and innumerable petty chiefs. people left to themselves are denied all present chance or future hope. They would "The plan was to make a simultaneous | not become a self-governing, independent, prosperous people in a thousand years. force of circumstances has placed on our shoulders the great responsibility of giving these people that which, without us, they would be denied, civil progress, religious freedom and security of life and prop erty, all of which will eventually lead to self-rule in all that the term implies, prosperity and happiness. The election of President McKinley will be a step in this direc-

ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Secretary John M. Phipps Sends from China for Aid.

A communication has just been received of attending from this State. from John M. Phipps, secretary for the army and navy Y. M. C. A., in China, who is representing the international committee in the Orient, asking for aid in the way of literature, which has been placed in the hands of the local Soldiers' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks is president. The letter, while mailed in China. states that, after Nov. 1, he will be in Manila. The letter says:

"My work is to establish rooms for social intercourse, harmless games, writing, reading and religious services, conducting the latter myself. I also render assistance to the surgeons, being a surgeon myself, and visit personally the sick, also conduct religious services in the hospitals and go with the men to the battlefield when

needed "You readily see how much is needed to carry on this work. Daily papers, up-todate magazines, books (for we have large circulating and stationary libraries, but all we have are not half enough), journals, games, stationery, comfort bags, containing buttons, pins, needles, thread, safety pins and a small pair of scissors, clothing for use in hospitals, especially pyjamas and, above all things, the prayers and good letters from relatives and friends of every soldier, are essential to keep them in good spirits and in the path of uprightness. Good, up-to-date literature is very essential to have for the entertainment of the men when off duty, or else they are certain to form the evil habits so common to army life.

"No greater thing, at this time, could the good mothers and sisters of the soldiers, with their friends and those who can be enlisted in the work, do than to subscribe for the daily papers, good journals, magazines and the religious papers read in their respective homes before their enlist-

"Any such literature, addressed to me will be very promptly given to the men personally, if requested, or placed upon our tables in the regular reading rooms. "This is a very feeble statement of the incidental needs of an army of about fifty thousand men, but you get from it a faint idea of what my work really proposes Information regarding contributions will be furnished by the Soldiers' Aid Society.

Elks' Lodge of Sorrow.

The annual memorial service of the Elks Lodge will be held Sunday next at 2:30 o m. in English's Opera House. The committee in charge of the service is composed of Bert Feibleman, chairman, H. A. Moran J. A. Donahue, C. B. Balz and Harry Grace, John Galvin, of Cincinnati, past grand exalted ruler, will have charge of the impressive ritualistic service, in addition to which an attractive programme has been prepared.

A Deserter Surrenders.

Vernie Caudell, of Company I, Tenth Infantry, who deserted the army last June, surrendered himself at the local recruiting station yesterday. He deserted from Fort Crook, Neb. The only reason he gave was that he was not satisfied and left. He will

CHAIRMAN HERNLY APPOINTS AN ABLE COMMITTEE.

President Fortune, of State Board of Commerce-Political Notes.

A few days ago William Fortune, president of the State Board of Commerce, wrote to Chairman Hernly, of the Republican state committee, requesting him to appoint a committee to confer with committees from the State Board of Commerce and State Federation of Labor in reference to a primary election law. President Fortune's letter met with a favorable response from the state chairman, and yesterday Mr. Hernly appointed the committee, for-

tune, with the following comment: "I hope that the efforts of our friends in Indiana may result in bringing forth the best primary election law that has ever adopted by any State in the Union. Indiana ought to lead in this matter, and she can if she will."

Chairman Hernly appointed the follow-

warding the list of names to President For-

ing committee: William F. Parrett, of Patoka; Noah T. Rogers, Greensburg; Bax-ter Vestal, Plainfield; Joseph A. Minturn, Indianapolis; E. E. Neal, Noblesville; Jasper A. Gaunt, Marion; Vernon Van Fleet, Eikhart; Thomas J. Brooks, Bedford; O. Keyes, Dana; Charles N. Thompson Indianapolis; Thomas J. Lindley, Noblesville; George C. Miller, Peru; Albert M. Burns, South Bend; E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis; Ed A. Remy, Seymour; J. A. Kautz, Kokomo; Frank I. Grubbs, Lafay-Bedford: Litina Adamson, Kirkman, Paoli; Roscoe E. mond; Henry L. Hopping, Wheeling; John G. Erdlitz, Whiting; John J. Gillette, Lagrange; Samuel Crumbaker, Evansville; William A. Guthrie, Dupont; A. D. Ogborn, New Castle; William A. Kittinger, Anderson; Eben H. Wolcott, Wolcott; A. B. Dar-Waterloo; A. A. McCain, Crawfordsville; Daniel Servace, Richmond; M. W. Pershing, Tipton; Olin W. Kennedy, Muncle; James S. Barcus, Terre Haute; Frank Singleton, Martinsville. of the Filipino has prevented him from pointed the following committee: Edgar Mrs. Ritter and Mrs. John R. Love will be

The State Federation of Labor has apexecutive committee of that organization will meet the other committees in this matter, with perhaps a few additional members. As it now stands the exceutive committee is composed of William Fortune, T. E. Griffith and A. L. Mason, of Indianapolis; M. A. Chipman, of Anderson, and C. J. Murphy, of Evansville. Mr. Fortune will call a meeting of these committees within a few days. Their work will be to discuss in its different phases the question of a primary election law and to formulate the best measure possible to present to the Legislature. Mr. Fortune says he does not know of a State that has a primary election law as good as the kind Indiana ought to have. He believes the State can set an example in this direction, as it did in the matter of the creation of county and township reform laws.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

Opposed to Increase in Number of Representatives-Ship Subsidy Bill.

"I do not agree with Mr. George B. Cardwill, of New Albany, that it would be wise to increase the number of members of the Congress of the United States," said Governor Mount, last night. "Instead of an increase, I believe the people would favor the fixing of the number at three hundred. Large bodies are unwieldy. Business is not transacted as promptly, nor as wisely by large, cumbersome bodies, as by smaller. An increase of representaendeavoring to lift him out of the water? | tives would augment expenses and retard

'The Constitution of Indiana, adopted in 1851, fixed the number of senators at fifty and representatives at one hundred. The population of the State has doubled, but there has been no necessity for increasing the number of lawmakers. Three hundred members in the lower house of Congress would represent the whole people as well when our population was doubled as at the present. The mania for multiplying places and increasing salaries is not in

favor with the masses. "I beg to commend the sensible editorial in this morning's Journal relative to the ship subsidy bill. The payment annually of millions of dollars to encourage the building, or purchase of vessels to sail under the American flag and be known as our merchant marine, serves more to benefit the promoters of the scheme, than to benefit the producers of wealth in this country. If this proposed measure becomes a law, the promoters will find it difficult to defend a measure that puts millions of dollars of public money into a private corporation.'

Taggart Still a Bryan Man. Mayor Taggart and other leading Democrats of Indiana are "booming" the banquet to be given in honor of William J. Bryan, at Lincoln, Neb., some time during the holidays. Mayor Taggart has issued a letter to Indiana Democrats asking if it will be agreeable to them to attend the banquet and requesting that they let him know of their decision by Dec. 10. Major G. V. Menzies, Hugh Dougherty, A. G. Smith, Parks M. Martin, George M. Ray and others have signified their intention

W. B. Uhl in the City. W. B. Uhl, of Cleveland, who was clerk of the Senate during the last session of the Ohio Legislature, was at the Denison Hotel last night. He is here in the interest of the American Surety Company. which he represents in Cleveland. He says that Ohio is almost as proud of the vote which Indiana gave President Mc-Kinley this time as it is of its own vote. Ohio now looks upon Indiana as one of the stanch Republican States.

Candidate for Assistant Clerk. E. C. Branyan, of Huntington, who has tendered his resignation as deputy treasurer of the state, is a candidate for assistant clerk of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Several Events Before the Broadway Athletic Club.

The meet of the Broadway Athletic Club at 8471/2 Massachusetts avenue last night was one of interest. The first event was a boxing match between Harry and William Durflinger. The contest was awarded to Harry Durflinger after the third round. L. Clark and Kid Pate had three rounds of interesting boxing, in which Clark secured the decision after the bout was stopped A wrestling match between Samuel Marshal and Rance Pulliam resulted in a de cision for Pulliam, he securing the first fall after eleven minutes and twenty sec ids. Kid Sturgis, of this city, and Kid Daley, of Memphis, Tenn., were the next on the programme. They fought for six ounds, when the decision was awarded to There were several other events tetween local boxers. Kid Meyers issued a challenge to meet any 105-pound wrestler

PRESIDENTS AFTER GAME.

Dayton (0.) Capitalists Who Will Hunt in Indiana.

Six members of the Presidents' Club, of

Dayton, O., will start from this city early this morning on a shooting trip in the southern part of the State. Four members of the party were at the Bates House last night, and they will be joined by two more this morning. The Presidents' Club is composed of prominent Dayton men. To be eligible to membership a man must be resident of some business concern. The four members of the club here last night Wrapping Paper Association; Col. J. K. McIntyre, president of the Third National stantly killed.

Bank, and probably one of the richest me of Dayton; Col. T. J. Huffman, presid of the Davis Sewing Machine Company of Dayton, and J. Howard Friend, president of the Friend Paper and Tablet Compan of Dayton. The two members of the ciul who are to arrive this morning are Allen E. Thomas, president of the Ohio Rake Company, and Judge O. B Brown, president of the Dayton Traction Company. The party will proceed to Knox county by way of the L & V. Railroad, where they have hunting preserves. They are going after quail and have valuable dogs with them, which were confined in the cellar of the Bates last night.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ARE ANXIOUS FOR HELP.

Money, Clothing and Other Things Will Be Received by Women in Charge To-Day.

The various charity organizations in the city have always made a special effort to give their charges a taste of the pleasures of Thanksgiving time in the form of a dinner, and they also take occasion at this time of good cheer to ask for donations of clothing and provisions for those in their charge. Thanksgiving is a day of homegoing to thousands of wanderers, and it is a day that fills the hearts with good cheer and the minds full of memories. It is the one day in the year when one looks forward to an old-fashioned typical American dinner and with the love of country

For that reason the different charitable

organizations will receive donations, some

and thankfulness filling the hearts.

of them to-day and others at the institutions all during the week. The Indianapolis Orphans' Home will receive donations to-day at the home, and a committee consisting of Mrs. John A. Bradshaw, Mrs. Henry Sherman, Mrs. J. Cumming Smith Mrs. Henry Coburn, Mrs. Frederick Baggs, Mrs. T. M. Bassett, Mrs. Oran Perry, Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Mrs. John R. Wilson, there to receive the donations. Gifts of money, dry goods and provisions are asked receive donations to-day at Saks's clothing store, corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, when the board of man-agers will be on hand to receive anything people interested in the home desire to give. Among the ladies who will be at the store all day are Mrs. Franklin Landers,

Mrs. Harry Gates, Mrs. A. J. Graham, Mrs. S. B. Newcomer, Mrs. Horace Smith and Mrs. John R. Pearson The Door of Hope will receive donations at Huder's drug store, corner of Washing ton and Pennsylvania streets, all day, and they are also anxious to receive donations of money, clothing or provisions.

The Home of the Good Shepherd will be glad to be remembered by people inter-ested in the good work of the sisters at this Thanksgiving time, as they are greatly in need of funds as well as clothing for

the inmates. Especially are shoes for children asked for by this institution and groceries. There are 180 inmates in the Home of the Good Shepherd, all of whom must be provided for by charity. The Free Kindergarten has met with much success in their penny collection for Thanksgiving, and, although it is not half n, already over \$400 has been handed to the treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Tucker. It is possible that a thousand or more dollars will be realized, but the society estimated

that as there are about 170,000 people in Indianapolis they ought to receive about \$1,700 from their penny collection. The Hartwig-Kalley Home for Women has lately been removed Prospect street to 5765 Railroad avenue Irvington. Much expense has been incurred in making the change, which was sary to meet the growing demand for a respectable home where aged women may and rest in their last days. There are no salaries paid to workers and there is neither appropriation nor endowment to home. Up to this date there have been forty-nine women cared for in the home. As there is need of money to pay rent, gas, coal, telephone, provisions, clothing, furniture, etc., people are asked to help by contributing a Thanksgiving offer-ing of any kind. Cash donations or packages will be received for the home ommittee of ladies from 10 a. m. to-day until 11 a. m. Thanksgiving day at Room 505. Indiana Trust building. The Home for Friendless Colored Children will have a committee to receive Thanksgiving donations at the tailoring establishment of Young & McMurray, 42 North Pennsylvania street. A committee from the Katharine Home will be at Marott's shoe store, on East Washington

YOUNG HUSBAND MISSING.

William Baxter Left His Home in

Cambridge City.

A report comes from Cambridge City wife's parents in that city Friday night, and has not been seen or heard from since, and his bride of three weeks is almost prostrated over the sudden departure. He married Miss Merle Patton on the 3d of November, and after a short visit with relatives and friends in Shelbyville and Indianapolis they returned to Cambridge city to make their luture home, and up his disappearance lived very happily He kissed his wife good-bye Friday night, saying he had a friend over from Indianapolis whom he wished to entertain, and promised to be back at 8:30. When he falled to return his wife became alarmed, and a search was made, but failed to locate him. The next morning it was found that he and his friend had purchased tickets to this city, and it is presumed that he went West from here.

His friend arrived in Cambridge City Friday afternoon and registered at a hotel as Oren Leach, of Indianapolis, and after supper he and Baxter made several purchases. Baxter presented checks in payment for the numerous articles and received the difference in change. Yesterday, when the checks were presented at the banks, they were protested on account of being forged. It is thought he secured nearly \$100 in this manner, as the checks were drawn for amounts ranging from \$10 to \$20. They were made in the name of George Boden & Sons, contractors and dealers in monuments, by whom young Baxter had been employed. The members of this firm are in Danville, Ill., where they have been for several days, and the business was left in Baxter's charge. from Shelbyville, where his parents now live. His reputation has been above re-

Baxter is twenty-one years old, and came proach. A call was made at Leach's address last night, but a woman there said she knew nothing about him.

FOUND IN THE MAIL

Package from France Thought to Be an Infernal Machine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 .- According to information received here to-day a dangerous looking package resembling an infernal machine was discovered in a mail sack in one of the postal cars of the Omaha & Ogden Railroad. The package had been forwarded from Versailles, France, and was addressed to a merchant in Salt Lake, Utah. The discovery of the object followed the appearance of a sickening odor in one of the postal cars which had just left Chicago for the West. Search was made and a thick smoke was discovered curling from a Utah mail sack. The contents were emptied on the car

floor and a smoldering package was found at the bottom. The parcel was about ten long, four inches wide and four inches thick. Ten short, cartridge-shaped objects were found in the covering of excelsior and cotton, and from these a stiffing odor emanated. It is thought the substance was ignited spontaneously. The package was returned to the Chicago nder close cover and has been forwarde to Washington.

Two Men Killed by Electricity. AKRON, O., Nov. 26 .-- Frank Werner and Louis Rohr were killed by a broken telephone wire charged with electricity. It were E. B. Weston, president of the Straw | had fallen across a trolley wire. The men stooped to pick it up, and both were in-